

THE WAY THE SPOILS ARE DISTRIBUTED.—The Washington Union quotes from the Express (New York Express, we presume) the following description of the mode in which the public offices are gambled off, by the Second Washington. "We wonder if this lottery scheme was borrowed from 'the earlier Presidents'."

It is now pretty well understood that a lottery box is kept in the President's business room, into which names are dropped, and from which a drawing is had in the cabinet, and hence the unexpected character of some of the New York appointments; and thus it is, when a man goes into the box for a collectorship, he may come out a consul, or a plenipotentiary, or a marshal.

The lottery, it is understood, however, is subject to one essential modification, and that is this: Provided, the name drawn for a place is not that of the gentleman a candidate who happens to be in Washington; then, upon its being submitted, it is subject to his amendment; and hence, as a general rule, to be sure of a thing, you must be on hand the day of the lottery. If your name comes out, it is all right; if another's you can put yours in its stead. Thus, when a marshal was made, the lottery drew Henry E. Davies; but F. A. Tallmadge happened to be on hand, and his name was substituted in its stead. Be sure and be on hand, if you expect to draw anything in the lottery; and if you consent to go into it, look out for Finbuccoo, when you go in for Astracaa.

IS HE HONEST, IS HE CAPABLE, IS HE FAITHFUL.—The standard of qualification for public office was seized upon by Gen. Taylor, and published to the world as the only test he should apply to those in office, and to those seeking office at his hands, should he be elected President. This open avowal that he would be guided in the dispensation of the Executive patronage by a rule approved by all, coupled with the declaration that he had no friends to reward and no enemies to punish, contributed in a large degree to his elevation to the Presidency. Supposed to possess the honest frankness of the soldier, as well as the manly firmness of the commander, few doubted but he who was so sparing of his pledges, would sacredly respect the few he made. None dared to predict that unpurposed proscriptor, for opinion's sake, would form one of the chief characteristics of Gen. Taylor's administration.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the whole country should be shocked to witness the wanton and reckless violations of these pledges, which so profusely disgraced Gen. Taylor's administration. The only test of qualification now applied to those in office, or to those seeking office, is, are they friends or are they enemies? The consequence of the adoption of this new test without abandoning the former is to brand every officer holder removed as dishonest, incapable, or unfaithful. This dishonest, disgraceful, this contemptible course has aroused even some of the Whig presses, who apply the lash to the President and his advisers with an unsparring hand. One of the Mobile Whig papers, in speaking of the removals of Democratic office holders in that city, remarks that those removed are equal in honesty, capacity and fidelity to any gentleman in the city—that it approves of their removals because they were Democrats, but denounces the implied charges of dishonesty, unfaithfulness, or incapacity, as false and disgraceful to the President and to his party. —*Cherise Gazette.*

HENRY CLAY—REQUEST TO RESIGN.—At a meeting of the citizens of Trimble county, Ky., held on the 29th ultimo, at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, without any distinction of party, the following resolutions, offered by John Robert, esq. a Whig, were adopted:

Be it further resolved, That the doctrines published to the world by the Hon. Henry Clay, in relation to emancipation, are calculated, if carried out, not only to violate the constitutional rights of this Commonwealth, but greatly to injure the condition of the slaves, by corrupting them.

Be it further resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the opinions of the said Henry Clay, now made manifest, upon the subject of abolition or emancipation, that he is no longer deemed a fit instrument to carry out the wishes and defend the rights of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and therefore, as the first act of the next Legislature of Kentucky, he, the said Henry Clay, should be formally requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.—We have had brief but indefinite reference to the following important movement in California before, but nothing giving a true comprehension of their character.

From the Alta California, of March 23d, we learn that a large number of the Delegates elect to a Convention proposed to be held for the formation of a Provisional Government for California, have addressed to their constituents a recommendation, with a view to secure the fullest representation of the country, that the meeting be further deferred, to meet at Monterey on the first Monday of August next. The signers of this address have resigned the power delegated to them; and, looking to the probability that the number of inhabitants will very soon be such as to require the immediate formation of a state constitution, they also recommend that the delegates to be elected to the proposed Convention in August, should be vested with full power to frame a State constitution, to be submitted to the people of California.

From the same paper we make the following extracts:

The meeting at San Francisco, which adjourned on the evening of the 17th of February to the evening of the 24th, to further consider and act upon the question of negro slavery in the Territory of California, convened at the appointed hour, and was organized by Capt. J. L. Folson, resuming the chair.

Mr. Perkins read the first resolution, and spoke eloquently in behalf of the exclusion of negro slavery in California. On his concluding, the first resolution was put to vote and adopted.

The second resolution was then brought before the meeting and agreed upon; when—
Capt. J. L. Folson vacated and called W. S. Clark to the Chair, and then addressed the meeting in a lucid, forcible and impressive manner, declaring that the public mind being almost unanimous on the subject, should make decided manifestation against the extension of slavery into the Territory of California.

After the president resumed the chair, the remaining resolutions were put to vote, and passed unanimously.
On motion of Col. Stevenson, the fifth resolution was re-considered, when that gentleman offered an amendment to the same, to the effect of prohibiting the employment of apprenticed

negroes in the Territory. The resolution as amended was adopted. It is as follows: The amendments being designated by italic letters: 5th. That the delegates who are to represent the district of San Francisco in the convention that is to be held at San Jose for the formation of a provisional constitution, are hereby desired, requested and instructed, by all honorable means to oppose any act, measure, provision, or ordinance that is calculated to further the introduction of domestic slavery, or of free negroes as apprentices, by indenture or otherwise, to be employed in the Territory of California.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.—We learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church South have, after some delays, commenced legal proceedings for the recovery of what they claim as their share of the church property, according to the forms of the "plan of separation" mutually agreed on by the North and South at the General Conference in 1846, but afterwards declared to be unconstitutional by the North Church, at the General Conference in 1848. The gentlemen empowered to conduct the writ—Rev. Dr. Bascom and others—have caused a writ to be served on the trustees of the chartered fund of the Church, returnable at the July term of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It seems probable that the second reference to the matter by the Church North to its annual conference will result more favorably than the first, and that the desire to arbitrate the difficulty will be generally expressed, and the South probably design only to be ready to prosecute their claims in case of a second failure of the annual conference to authorize an amicable adjustment. —*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

STATE OF EUROPE.
Mr. Canning said, in his day, that Europe was rapidly tending towards a war of opinion. The sagacious anticipation is now nearer realization than at any similar crisis in European affairs. Whilst within the last thirty years the antagonistic forces of Liberty and Absolutism were brought into only partial or local collision—whilst this Dukedom or that Principality on the Continent exhibited merely varying phases of this conflict—the war of opinion was on a contracted scale. To bring the struggle to a decisive issue, it most embrace powerful governments and large divisions of the European population.

These conditions are about to be satisfied. The East and the West, the Cossack and the Frenchman are, from all indications, about to measure weapons in the struggle. It seems impossible that France can give up Central Europe to Scythian bayonets, any more than she can permit the Danubian provinces or the maritime defences of Turkey to fall under the dominion of the Russian Autocrat. The fields of Germany must witness the issue of this combat, and the leading parties to it must necessarily be France and Russia. The other powers, as auxiliaries, or allies, have a subordinate part to play in this great drama of national hostilities. Absolutism, represented in the Russian power, and republicanism, in the French, will draw all the rest of Europe within the vortex.

The elections to the new French Assemblies, in connection with the late vote in the present House of Deputies on the resolution of Cavaignac, afford a clear indication of the prevailing feeling in France, as relates to the movement of Russia towards the annexation of the Danubian provinces, or the arbitration of the sword. In the sentiment that any such armed intervention should be resisted at every hazard and expense, there is almost perfect unanimity among all classes of French Statesmen. Whether the Legitimist or Republican parties obtain a majority in the new Chambers, the French troops will cross the Rhine, by popular acclamation. The party of public order in France has also the instinct of national safety. No French authority can maintain itself that suffers the question, whether rational liberty or absolute rule shall prevail in Central Europe, to be decided by Cossack bayonets.

It is not a little remarkable that the Russian Manifesto, justifying armed interference, should appear precisely at the same time with the long delayed acknowledgment of the French Republic. Was this done to propitiate the French people, and disarm their opposition? Or is it done to show that Russia does not war against Republics, but only against the anarchical spirit which threatens the overthrow of all existing social arrangements?

Let the pretext or palliative be what it may, the peril to the liberties and independence of Europe is too great to permit the settlement of its affairs, by armies flushed with victory—armies composed of semi-barbarians. If the balance of power has not become an empty name in Europe, it is impossible for France and England to fold their arms, whilst Russia and Austria, having crushed the independence of Hungary, tramples out the last spark of liberty in Italy and Germany. It appears to us, therefore, inevitable that the same war cry that brings the Scythian to the shores of the Danube, will be echoed back by the French legions which make a movement will carry to the banks of the Rhine. Were the conflict not to embrace the two European powers which occupy the extremes of political opinion, it would soon come to an issue, and Hungary would lose its independence and Germany its liberties. But the battle of principles once begun, it is easier to predict how than when it will terminate. It may be a long conflict that arms the people of continental Europe against royalty and prerogative, but if civilization is not made to retrograde under Cossack sway, a compromise of opinions—liberty tempered by order—is likely to be the fruit of the great struggle. —*Ecc. News.*

Laughable things sometimes happen in New Jersey. The "patent churn" just now is all the rage. The other day a certain Esquire, who shall be nameless, was showing the gaping crowd of natives the great wonders of the butter making machine. While granding out the butter and undry long yams, and like the auctioneer, alternating the labor with various explanations, a mischievous wag slipped a dab of soap sily into the milk.—Soon the agitated mass commenced frothing, and filled the churn to overflowing, but no butter.

"You see," said the ever ready expounder of mysteries as he paused to catch breath, "whether butter comes or not, it makes three times as much buttermilk as any other churn!"

A GENERAL WAR.—A Paris correspondent of the New-York Courier writes under date of May 21st: "There is a fire kindling which is soon to set all Europe in a blaze! It is hardly permitted to doubt that we are on the eve of a general war. The recent elections are of a nature to rapidly hasten the catastrophe. It is they perhaps, which render it inevitable. Had not the Democratic and Socialist party in France issued from the elections with so much increased force, the peace of Europe might have been preserved."

From the Baltimore Sun 12th inst.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship Lexington.

LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOLD—THREE QUARTERS OF A TON OF GOLD DUST.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. ship Lexington, which left San Francisco 27th last November, arrived (as we stated in the Telegraphic despatch) at New York on Sunday morning.

The L. has been absent about 35 months. She started from San Francisco on the 25th of November, from Valparaiso on the 1st of March, and passed the United States ship Independence going into that port. On the 22d of April she sailed from Rio de Janeiro.

She has brought on freight from California twelve hundred and eighteen pounds grain gold having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds—making a total of 1,676 pounds troy weight. One of her sailors, who shipped at San Francisco for the voyage, brings with him \$9,000 in gold dust, which he accumulated by a few months digging. Another, we understand, had 35 lbs. (nearly 7,000).—She has also on board a number of curiously wrought guns, captured from the Mexicans, sixteen composed of brass, and seven of iron—calibre, eighteen and nine pounds.

She experienced delightful weather during her passage. The accounts from the gold diggings are of the most satisfactory and cheering character—in fact exaggeration is out of the question.

In any part of a tract of country to the extent of five or six hundred miles, the precious metal is found, and is carried about by the fortunate diggers in bags, and this is the case with all, from the highest lady down to the humblest washer woman.

When they make purchases in the stores, they give in exchange this uncoined gold, which is weighed in proportions according to the value of the articles purchased. In San Francisco every article of food and clothing is enormously dear. Bologna sausages, for instance, are \$2 12 1-2 a pound, but at the diggings the profits are considerably upwards of 200 per cent. There has been considerable suffering in consequence of a want of shelter and other indispensable conveniences of life; but this has been obviated to some extent by the arrival of frame houses and tents.

At the diggings the only shelter at first was the trees, which were totally inadequate to afford protection against the distressing effects of the climate. It is said that there are but three months out of the 12 in which the diggers can prosecute their labors; but by industry and perseverance, a rich harvest may be gathered in that time.

This arrival, with so large an amount of gold, will be the subject of important speculations among the Wall-street gentry, and will also absorb the public attention as to leave little time for calculating the fatal effects of the prevailing epidemic.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

THE INDIANS.—The Brownsville American Flag, of the 24th ult., contains the following melancholy details of Indian ravages:—

The accounts that reach us state that the Indians have swept, tempest-like, towards their own homes. They bear with them many captives, and thousands of horses and mules, laden with plunder. They have destroyed the villages of desertion, what were once populous villages are now deserted, or are the seats of mourning.

This army when last heard from was moving along without opposition, gathering prisoners and taking off property. By the arrival of steam boats from towns above, we learn that families were seen along the whole line of the river, hurrying across to the Mexican side for protection. The river being once crossed they are safe. Their ranchos may be burned, their crops destroyed, their property pillaged, their valuable stock driven off, but their wives, themselves and their children are safe from these terrible savages. The accounts that have reached us of their treatment of women and children are heart-sickening.

The Flag adds: Human life has been sacrificed. The progress in this valley, and its prosperity and advancement have been retarded. Confidence in the capacity of our government to protect its citizens is entirely lost, its protection is made evident. We feel great confidence, that as soon as aid is received at Washington, our position will receive attention. The late Administration certainly arranged matters so as to strictly keep the Indians within our own territory.

Last year before, these marauders carried their invasions even to the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi; therefore, our Government were advised that the clause in the treaty guaranteeing protection against Indians—or at least to restrain them within our borders, meant something—and whilst that treaty was negotiating, a treaty for the due execution of which an increased army was so evidently, absolutely necessary, the President declared that it was large enough—and it was distributed in such a manner as to be wholly inadequate to the accomplishment of any useful purpose.

We repeat that the officers of the army afford all the protection in their power to the people. But what can be done when there are scarce men enough to man the garrison from which they are sent?

The Flag of the 2d inst. has the following relative to the late party who left Brownsville in pursuit of a marauding gang of savages.

The party of men which left this place in pursuit of the Indians have just returned. We learn from Capt. B. Wilsey—for the recovery of whose family, it will be recollected, the party was organized—that the Indians have made good their retreat with most of their captives and plunder. This party has been absent over twenty days, have followed the Indians to Laredo. About twenty-five miles from Laredo they came suddenly upon a small party of the savages, a retort a number of mules and horses. Capt. W. informs us that the Indians have extended their depredations far above Laredo, and had driven off thousands of horses and mules.

The Flag, of the 2d inst., also has the following intelligence from the Upper Rio Grande, brought by Mr. Simon L. Jones:

The cholera is raging with violence in the vicinity of Laredo and in the State of Coahuila. The inhabitants of Monclova and the neighboring towns are said to be dying at the rate of twenty and thirty daily. Mr. Jones thinks that the remedy used there is more fatal than the disease. Persons when seized with this malady are at once taken to the river and there made to undergo frequent bathing in the cold stream, which in nine cases out of ten prove fatal.

The Indians are said to be still on the river for hundreds of miles, and in unusually large numbers. The day before Mr. Jones left Roma a man was chased almost into the very town by a party of them.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, June 20, 1840.
W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

OUR MARKET.

Only a few loads of Cotton were brought in the past week, and were sold at 5½ to 7c.
Flour is in good demand at 5½ to 5¾; Corn 68 to 70c.; Fodder 80c.; Bacon 6½ to 6¾.

EQUITY COURT.

Last week the Court of Equity was held in this place, Chancellor Johnston presiding. It sit longer than usual for this District, not adjourning until Friday evening. Some very important cases were heard, and we believe the Chancellor wrote out his Decrees in all of them before he left.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates from the Washington Temperance Society of Camden, to attend the State Temperance Convention to assemble on the 4th of July in Columbia, viz:—

James K. Douglas, Esq. Wm. E. Johnson, Rev. Dr. S. S. Davis, Rev. W. T. Capers, Rev. T. B. Russell, Col. J. B. Kershaw, W. Thurlow Caston, Esq. Wm. M. Shannon, Esq. James R. McKain, Esq. Capt. A. M. Kennedy, J. C. West, Esq. Maj. K. S. Moffat, Dr. W. J. McKain, Dr. F. L. Zemp, Dr. T. J. Workman, Capt. T. J. Workman, J. F. Sutherland, Wm. E. Hugheson, B. W. Chambers, W. R. Withers, Esqs.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The Mercury states, that "In consequence of the prevalence of Cholera on the Western rivers, the Convention advertised to be held on the 4th of July at Memphis, to promote the construction of a Railroad from that City to the Pacific, has been postponed by the Committee of Arrangements, to the 15th of October. This is a judicious change, and we doubt not will increase the attendance.

RAVAGES OF THE ARMY WORM.—In Montgomery County, Tennessee, the Army Worm is sweeping vegetation before it. Whole wheat fields have been destroyed, and corn has suffered much. This scourge, together with the frost and drought, have nearly annihilated all hopes of any crop in some portions of that country, with exception of the tobacco crop.

DEATH OF MISS EDGEMORTH.—Maria Edgworth, the celebrated Irish novelist and the author of those delightful juvenile tales, which have made her name a household word wherever the English language is spoken, died on the 21st May at Edgworth Town, in the county of Langford, Ireland. She was in her 83d year, and expired after only a few hours illness.

BRITISH ANNEXATION.—The English have annexed to their dominions in India, already enormous, the whole of the Punjab. The London Times states that, it contains 100,000 square miles—and a population of three millions and a half—and will yield a net revenue of one million sterling.

GREGG, ELLIOT & Co. Publishers, have laid upon our table, *Wild Western Scenes*, by the author of *The Western Merchant*. The celebrated Boone is one of its principal characters, and those fond of reading of the trials and conflicts of a frontier life may find entertainment in its pages.

METHODIST CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.—On the 5th inst. great excitement prevailed at Alexandria, D. C., originating in the recent division of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, and the organization of two official bodies. The Church, the only one of that denomination in the City, was taken possession of by that portion of the members officiating with the Church South, who claimed to be the legal representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and entitled to the building. The difficulty has been disposed of, for the present, by the parties agreeing to deliver the Meeting house—into the hands of the Sheriff, to be retained by him until the whole matter is finally settled by the legal tribunals.

CHOLERA IN VIRGINIA.—A late Richmond Enquirer states, "That the Cholera has broken out and (fatally in many cases to the negroes) on plantations in Matthews, Gloucester and Princess Anne. A gentleman who came from Williamsburg says that there was a case of Cholera on the Norfolk boat ascending the James River yesterday. In Richmond it is now very little talked of—and there are many strangers in Richmond."

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

Nothing has attracted so much attention for the last six months, in the papers of the Gulf States, as the extraordinary overflow of the Mississippi River, inundating whole plantations, covering a large extent of land with a vast expanse of water, and actually running through the streets and houses in the city of New Orleans. The river rose at an earlier period last winter than usual, and has kept up unusually high ever since. Crevasse after crevasse has been made by the rushing flood, all along the river, and levees, embankments, piles, and barricades have been forced to yield to the "Great Father of Waters."

The citizens have held public meetings to aid the Town Council, in arresting its progress, and skillful Engineers and Surveyors with hundreds of hands have been toiling for months with but little or no effect. Boats have been sunk, pile drivers sending home huge logs have been used, and thousands of bags of sand have been thrust into the mouth of the monster, yet the breeches continue to widen. Truly our neighbors of the Crescent city are in a WATERY STATE, and judging from the tone of their papers there seems to be but little concern about

danger. Jokes are often perpetrated upon the River Patriarch, and this thing of wading about from house to house in water, two or three feet deep, or paddling about on business through the streets in little canoes and skiffs is regarded quite common.

One chap is represented as sitting on a cupboard in a corner, fishing for "catties," in his parlor, and an Editor tells his distant readers, that *grog* is in great abundance; that the water has swallowed up some thousands of hogheads of sugar and hundreds of barrels of liquor, and when a drink of 'toddy' is wanted all that is necessary is to go out and "lap up."

But really the citizens of the Queen of the South are in a curious predicament, and it is well that the crevasse most to be dreaded is 14 miles above the city. It has overflowed the swamp behind it, and the water has totally covered its rear, where the residents are generally in moderate circumstances, and have suffered immensely for the want of food and shelter. Public meetings have been held for their relief, but it would be next to an impossibility to supply all their wants. It is for these that humanity bleeds and the throbs of sympathy is felt over the union.

The business part, nearer the river, on high ground is yet safe from the flood. We know but little about the city and overflows, but we enjoyed the pleasure or rather the necessity of taking a skiff ride about ten miles, last winter through the Yazoo valley in getting from the hills to Leflor Point on the banks of the river, and from noticing house servants paddling about in the yard using canoes in getting from the kitchen to the meat house and on a bridge of planks to the dining room, we can infer the dreadful waste and destruction of property—the great inconvenience and hindrance to business, that must necessarily follow such overwhelming inundations.

The early rise the past season was attributed to the mildness of the former part of the winter, and the heavy rains of the north were not frozen into ice as usual but came rushing down into the valley in torrents. When up, the meltings of the mountain snows are sufficient to prevent its falling. The breaches about N. Orleans were too strong for many of the best City Surveyors, but the able services of Mr. Dunbar, it is stated by the latest papers, are proving successful in arresting the flood.

The water is said to be slowly receding, leaving stagnant pools in the streets. The health of the city must be greatly endangered, as pestilence and death seem inevitably to fall upon the inhabitants who remain in their neighborhood. The cholera has done its work there and the unfortunate City may be the scene of every kind of fever and disease.

Charles, a slave belonging to the estate of Jonathan Lucas, charged with the murder of Thomas Morrison, a watchman, was tried on Monday morning, and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in July next.

An accomplice, Jimmy, the property of Capt. Jenkins, who was the main witness on the trial of Charles, was tried next day for the same offence, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the same day.

An exchange says that the Baptists of Kentucky, the most numerous denomination of Christians in that State, are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in any way in the approaching Convention. Being ardent friends of good order and the interests of their State, they are unwilling that any undue influence should be secured to Northern fanaticism, or its legitimate offspring, anti-slaveryism, in Kentucky.

IRELAND.—The Cambria brought news that the most intense misery prevails in Ireland. In one district the inhabitants are in such a state of starvation, as to be actually compelled to feed on the corpses that are washed ashore.

STOP THE RASCALS.

It will be seen by the annexed article, which we copy from the Spartan, that an emissary of the abolitionists has been arrested in Spartanburg. Doubtless there are many such in our midst, and it is the duty of the South to watch narrowly, all suspicious characters. The citizens of Spartanburg will give Mr. Barrett every necessary attention:—

ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.

On Saturday morning last, an expected visitor, took lodgings at Col. R. C. Poole's Hotel, and some of our citizens being apprised of the fact, took such measures as were prudent yet prompt in satisfying themselves as to the import of his business.

A letter had been addressed to Wm. Walker, Esq., of the Walker House, by Dr. Fitch of Columbia, stating that a man by the name of J. M. Barrett who hailed from Ohio had made his escape from Columbia; a warrant having been issued against him—and that he would visit Spartanburg. Sure enough, not only did said J. M. Barrett make his appearance, but there were several letters directed to him from Cincinnati, Ohio and Dublin, Indiana, which our P. M. thought proper to deliver to him in person at his lodgings. After this was done, several of our citizens called on him, and with the knowledge pre-obtained through Dr. Fitch of Columbia, demanded a search. Upon investigation and examination it was ascertained that he was employed by Messrs. Harwood & Co., ostensibly for the purpose of getting statistical information for a *Gazetteer*; but some of the letters found in his possession proved to be the envelope of two others, directed one to Dr. Sill of Columbia, and the other to T. J. Glover of Orangeburg; and upon opening them it was found the one directed to Dr. Sill contained two No's. of the celebrated incendiary publication, signed "Brutus"; and the other to T. J. Glover contained only one of the same. Below we copy the letter verbatim et literatim. The Post Mark is Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12th. Directed to J. M. Barrett, Esq., Spartanburg S. C.

May 11th 1840.

Dear Sir—Having learned that you are trav-

elling in South Carolina, I take the liberty of requesting you to drop into some Post Office along your way, the enclosed letters. Although comparatively a stranger to you, I take the liberty, because I wish to oblige a Carolinian who desires me to take some plan of communication with his friends which will not by the Post Mark reveal his present location. Be kind enough to destroy this when you have read it. You will pardon me for not signing my name, but that you may know that I am to be relied upon I will just name that Messrs. Harwood & Co. have sent you \$20, to Columbia S. C.

Another letter Post Marked Dublin, Indiana, May 27th, directed to John M. Barrett, Spartanburg, C. H., S. C., and signed S. Johnson, contains the following paragraph:

Some person suggested to me that you would become pro-slavery by travelling in the South, but I told them no, the principles of *Truth and Right* were too deeply rooted in your heart, to ever have them eradicated from selfish or other motives; besides travelling amongst the wrong, will I think, have a tendency to strengthen one's hatred of this wrong. At least I have no fears of John M. Barrett coming back to Dublin pro-slavery. I want you to take items and come back prepared to wage war and eternal warfare against the abominable institution. I hate it worse and worse the more I think of it.

In a Town Meeting on Saturday, at which the said Barrett attended, and spoke in his own behalf, it was unanimously agreed by the citizens present that legal proceedings should be taken against him. An Affidavit was made of the facts before G. W. H. Legg, Esq., upon which a warrant was issued for his arrest, and being before him for examination, was committed for trial.

We take great pleasure in stating that the prisoner was treated with the utmost civility, and nothing like a disposition to mob, as seemed to be apprehended by the prisoner, made its appearance. He seems to be a man of great astuteness, and just such an one as it might be expected would be employed by the Northern Hives of Abolitionists.

There can be no doubt remaining but that this said John Barrett, is an emissary sent amongst us to further the Hellish purposes of the Abolitionists, but whether sufficient proof can be adduced to bring to bear the penalty of the law, is to be seen hereafter.

The account that said Barrett gave of himself is simply that he is an agent for Messrs. E. Harwood & Co., New York, to collect statistics and information for a *Gazetteer*, shortly to be published, and that he cannot be responsible for any letters or documents that may be sent him by mail. Taking the whole circumstances—together as gleaned from the papers found in his possession, this community stands justified in his arrest and commitment. Intending only that justice shall be done at the same time, that they desire to show their adherence to the South, and their love for her peace and safety, by acts as well as words.

We take the following from the Temperance Advocate.

As the Georgia State Temperance Convention assembled on the 27th of June, at Marietta, the following gentlemen will please attend as delegates from South Carolina: Rev. J. G. Grisham, of Pickens; Joseph N. Whitcomb, of Anderson; Dr. F. G. Thomas, of Abbeville; Hon. Nathan L. Griffin, of Edgefield; Col. B. F. Brown, of Barnwell; D. Henderson, Esq., of Colleton; Dr. A. W. Barnwell, of Marlborough; James Tupper, M. T. Mendenhall, Wm. Gregg, Rice Dulin, and Rev. W. B. Yates, of Charleston; Col. Wm. H. Grice, of Marion; B. D. Townsend, of Marlborough; Julius A. Dargan, of Darlington; Col. Hugh Craig of Chesterfield; Dr. Richard E. Wylie, of Lancaster; W. Thurlow Caston and Wm. E. Johnson, of Camden; Rev. Wm. Lewis and Montgomery Moses, of Sumter; Andrew Wallace, John Bryce, S. S. McCully, and Rev. Wm. Martin, of Columbia; Maj. Samuel G. Barkley and J. W. Cook, of Fairfield; Dr. W. W. Mobley and D. G. Stinson, of Chester; Thos. J. Bell, of York; Dr. Joseph H. Dugan, of Union; Simpson Bobo, Esq., and Rev. John G. Landrum, of Spartanburg; Wm. B. Leary and W. Butler Thompson, of Greenville; Dr. John W. Simpson and John P. Watts, of Laurens; Henry Sumner and James M. Crosson, of Newberry; Simon Caughman and Simon Corley, of Lexington. If possible, the undersigned will also be there.

J. M. BALTON O'NEAL, Pres't. State Temp. Society.

CAUTION.—The Southern Christian Advocate of Friday says:

"We regret extremely to be compelled by a sense of duty to state to the public that a person known as Mr. Chisley, who has been engaged in this and neighboring communities for some time past, is making applications for money on various pretexts, has no connection whatever with the Missionary Society, is not authorized to make collections for that or any other interest connected with the Methodist Church, and is obviously laboring under derangement of mind. It was hoped that a card published in this paper a few weeks since would have induced him to leave this State. He is still here, however, and hence the necessity of the foregoing statement. The Methodist E. Church, South, is not in the slightest degree responsible for his character or conduct."

From the South Carolinian.
ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The ultra Radical party of France have returned to the Assembly from two hundred and ten to two hundred and forty members. In the Assembly, the General Amnesty Bill had been acted upon, and was lost by a majority of 5 votes. Duke d'Aumale, who is still under sentence of exile, has been elected a member of the Assembly; but it is stated that so long as his sentence is operative he is ineligible, and disqualified from taking his seat.

The New Assembly convened on the 28th May. A scene of great excitement and confusion occurred very soon after the opening of the session. It appears the President had addressed the Assembly, and charged certain intrigues against Ledru Rollin, and that in consequence the Assembly were in danger from the mob. This was esteemed very inflammatory and rebellious, and resulted in the resignation of four secretaries, and a number of members were on the point of withdrawing from the Chamber. The President apologized and retracted the offensive remarks, and thus prevented a general explosion.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

We have nothing very decisive from Hungary. Immense armies of the Russians and Austrians were concentrating and advancing. The Hungarians had determined to retire to their fastnesses, where it is unquestionable their chances of success are much better than upon the open field. The city of Buda is said to be